

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT The Bolshevik Works in Kiev
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1. The plant, known as the Bolshevik Works, Kiev, is located on Kiev-Berdychov street about 2.5 kilometers south of the Teplovo Freight Station on the western periphery of the city.
2. The Bolshevik Works was established in 1945 and since that time has steadily expanded and completed installations according to plan. In the spring of 1949, work was progressing on the large assembly halls and the so-called "German Hall". The latter, a large, well-built edifice of iron construction, was dismantled in Germany and transported to the city of Kiev. Some of the other divisions of the Works have comparatively recently gone into production. For example, the steel casting hall began producing on a less than potential capacity basis in December 1948. One of the two Siemens-Martin ovens is operating while the other one is still under construction. It was scheduled to commence operations on 1 May 1949, but source doubts that the target date was met. The Works has been erected entirely by PW labor and, in the opinion of source, sturdily constructed.
3. The entire installation (plants and yard) covers a 1,000 x 800 meter area. With the exception of the level area in the southeastern corner of the yard, it is already densely built up. Further expansion is a foregone conclusion.
4. Management of the Bolshevik Works is in the hands of a civilian who carries the title of Chief Director. High-ranking staff officers of the Soviet Navy were frequently observed by source in the yard of the works. They appeared to be taking delivery of finished pieces. Drafted German engineers or specialists have not been employed by the enterprise.
5. Technical equipment of the plant is completely modern. The greater part of the mechanical installations, as the "German Hall", arrived from Germany in the spring of 1949. Among these most modern of German products are the special Siemens-Martin ovens for steel casting and the workshop machines. The foundry has two electric cranes with a capacity of six tons each and two cranes with twenty-ton capacity. Set up in the new assembly hall is a crane with lifting capacity up to twenty-five tons. When the works is finally completed, it will possess over thirty modern electric cranes in all branches. The boiler works, where source also labored, boasts eighteen electric welding apparatuses, some of which are Soviet, some German (Siemens), and some Swiss (Brown-Boveri).

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6. The most important installations in the Bolshevik Works are:
- a. The foundry
 - b. The hardening shop
 - c. The turnery
 - d. The boiler works
 - e. The large welding shop
 - f. The diesel power plant and compressors
 - g. The laboratory
 - h. The warehouse
 - i. The assembly hall and others (under construction)
7. Source states that the works is devoted to the manufacture of heavy ship parts, such as ship boilers, ship engine cases, and work pieces (Werkstücke) weighing as much as five tons each. Metal rings with a diameter up to three meters, bolts, wheels, scales (Waagen), rims (Krans), and ship fittings are some of the miscellaneous items produced by the various branches of the enterprise. However, the major effort of the works is given to the manufacture of ship boilers. They range in size from 2 to 4 meters in diameter, 6 to 8 meters in length, and 8, 10, 12 mm in wall thickness. During period of source's observations, four to five large and eighteen to twenty smaller boilers were produced each week. Steel plates were not produced at this plant. The foundry consumed a considerable amount of steel scrap. PWs were not permitted to enter the hall located between the welding shop and the assembly halls which, according to source, contained a large cleansing machine (Putzmaschine). Production in this branch was surrounded by a shroud of secrecy.
8. A board fence separates the Bolshevik Works from the community. Twenty to twenty-five civilians, armed with carbines, guard the installations. Source states that a large number of MVD agents are reported to move about the Works.
9. Employees of the Bolshevik Works numbered about 2,000 persons (men, women, and girls) in the spring of 1949. To that figure must be added approximately 120 PWs who worked in production and 200 PWs engaged in construction. Most branches of the plant worked three shifts. Construction workers, however, apparently had a special status. They were employed by the firm SMU 7 and worked only one shift of eight hours.

Attachment I: Map of Bolshevik Works

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